

ELECTION WATCH: ODAC TEAM MOVES INTO SOUTH

Oakland Direct Action Committee (ODAC), a black civil rights organization, is sending 40 observers to the deep South "to insure the right of blacks to vote in November." The ODAC group will encourage blacks in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia to vote by providing transportation to the polls and protection from intimidation by southern whites.

They also will photograph and tape-record election procedures.

The Oakland organization, formed in 1965 by Mark Comfort, in May and June of 1968 organized a caravan to Resurrection City during the Poor People's Campaign in Washington D.C.

The present ODAC effort in the South will join efforts of several southern black organizations, including the Deacons and SNCC.

Three SF State students, members of ODAC, will make the trip:

Philip Frazier, 22, is a sophomore and political science major;

Michael Wright, 21, a sophomore studying social psychology;

Scott B. Smith, 34, is a sociology major and campus coordinator of ODAC.

All three have worked in the civil rights movement in the South before.

According to Smith, previous ODAC work in the South has met with resistance and violence from "white racists."

In 1966, when ODAC went to Lowndes County, Alabama, to help with voter registration, black homes were burned and people killed "because of their voting rights," Smith said.

In 1967 a truckload of food and clothing sent by ODAC was stolen and drivers and volunteer workers were jailed, he said.

Smith will be "amazed and very shocked" if there is no southern white opposition to efforts of getting out the black vote.

He said that the presence of black observers on election day will serve as a "warning to white

racism that black people will not be threatened."

According to ODAC spokesman, threats have been made against the planned effort.

Michael Reshird, ODAC security director, said a telephone call received at ODAC headquarters in Oakland said, "You bring them Niggers down here, don't come looking for them."

Another caller, he said, warned that ODAC volunteers have "your funerals before you go."

"We're not going with our eyes closed," Reshird said. "We will protect ourselves."

"We want peace. We don't want to instigate any major incident."

To date, at least 30 ODAC observers have left for Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia.

ODAC has collected \$1,500 from contributions, and hopes to have \$5,000, to be used for camera equipment, transportation, living expenses, supplies and for posting bails.



Scott B. Smith
ODAC

PHOENIX

Vol. 2, No. 4

Thursday, the Twenty-fourth Day of October, MCMXLVIII

Eight Pages

Funds top issue-- campaign ends

By Art Beighly

Funding is once again the main issue in the AS elections, which are being held today on campus.

Some candidates for six presently vacant AS seats want areas such as creative arts and athletics funded more generously; others feel the Hut programs (MAX, Black Students Union, Experimental College, etc.) should be given priority.

The four candidates running for AS Treasurer illustrate the difference of opinion.

Stan Brin: "I will not allow any money for anything that is not above board. I hope to fire AS Business Manager George Yamamoto and everybody else in the AS Business Office.

'Must Prove'

"If people want money, they better prove to me that they earned it. E.O.A. workers are going to have to put in their time and Leg members better attend meetings."

Brin said his support comes from the departments "such as music or biology which have had their funds cut off."

Steve Diaz: "The present student government represents only a small established minority holding the rest of the campus in virtual oppression. Unless you belong to the ruling clique, you are not funded."

Top Priority

Lee's 'Creative Involvement' slate platform maintains that "top priority should be given to those programs that are in tune with the human conditions of our time. These include the Experimental College, MAX, the BSU and the Tutorial program."

"I have been involved with the Legislature in financial mat-

ters (he is chairman of the Finance Committee) and can work with the Leg. Harmony is necessary," he said.

David Michael: "The basic needs are mainly academic and intellectual, such as the Experimental College and the Tutorial program. Working on social problems is more important than funding physical education, although athletics should not be cut off completely."

Davis Withdraws

Donald Davis, who was listed as a candidate for Treasurer withdrew Tuesday and threw his support to Diaz. Davis is still running for Legislature Business Representative. Jeffrey Turkot is his opponent.

Two candidates are unopposed; Terry Ward for Graduate Representative and Gregory Pehrson for Humanities Representative.

Ward said he would like to "even out the funding of the programs and bring back sports and creative arts."

Pehrson said he is running on "the politics of ecstasy."

"I feel I can keep the campus from getting too self-righteous, too up-tight. We need some humor," he said.

Pehrson lists among his supporters Jeff Poland, The Fugs and Chuck Berry.

Progress slow

Black Studies program finally gets okay in name only; no funds

By Carolyn Skaug

In 1963, former Black Students Union chairman Jimmy Garrett said that "white education is basically irrelevant to us. We need an educational system of our own."

Now, five years later, SF State President Robert Smith has publicly recognized the need for a special program by creating the Black Studies Department, via a Sept. 13 press release.

The Black Studies Department puts SF State among the "vanguard of the vanguards" for innovative education. Ten colleges in the country offer black studies programs, and fewer still are attempting programs with SF State's original approach.

But, according to program director Nathan Hare, progress has been so slow that the college is already in danger of being left behind.

In Name Only

"We have a department in name only," Hare said.

"We have no classes, no faculty and no funds. When I started on this thing, I hoped we would be going by this fall, but it looks now like it will be fall of 1969."

Hare came to SF State in February, 1968. He was appointed

by former President John Summerskill to organize the black studies program for which the BSU had been pushing for more than five years.

When he arrived, he found some "black" classes already offered through existing departments, and he found a great deal of interest in the kind of program he was going to present.

In order to provide an immediate curriculum for black students, he drew all the existing classes into an informal program, and negotiated with departments to schedule more classes.

Temporary Program

The present temporary program includes classes in anthropology, drama, English, education, history, humanities, international relations, sociology, speech and Experimental College courses.

Hare's proposal for the new department is geared towards the interests of black students and the needs of the black community.

The program reflects a sense of the collective destiny of the black community, and the role that a cultural and educational base can have in the community

elevation process.

Community involvement is a key factor in black studies. Besides the usual benefits of experience and data-gathering in the community, it hopes to provide students with a chance to determine what kind of help is needed on the one hand, and to publicize the help that is available on the other.

Apprenticeships

Although academic preparation is stressed, nearly all areas of study will involve some kind of apprenticeship program—in business, politics, community organization, preaching, teaching or whatever a student sees as an eventual goal. Some of the specific projects which Hare envisions for the department are:

- * Black cultural councils which would sponsor events within the community and establish black holidays.
- * Black information centers manned by students and aimed

(Continued on Page 7)

BOMBING TRY: BUNZEL STUNNED

By Marlowe Churchill

Outside Political Science Department Chairman John Bunzel's office door rested a homemade bomb ready to go off at 3:30 a.m. Assistant professor Sandra Powell found it ticking suspiciously at 8 a.m. last Friday.

Inside, some 90 minutes later, Bunzel, stunned by the attempted bombing, spoke to newsmen. "Nothing like this has ever happened to me before," he said.

"If anyone knows me, I'm a non-violent person. Anyone can come in my office and discuss issues.

"I cannot believe students would be involved in this. We welcome discourse in an academic community," Bunzel said. "But to target me with a bomb represents something more serious."

"This action is beyond the boundary of civil behavior," Bunzel said, "it disrupts the whole premise of rational discourse."

Bunzel would not speculate on why the bomb was planted.

"I hate to think the worse of people," he said. "There are so many combustible issues and elements on this campus. This could be symbolic of their escalation."

The bomb in the Psychology building contained batteries taped to an alarm clock with wires

connected to a detonator and inserted inside a beer can.

After Prof. Powell heard the ticking noise in the bag, she immediately phoned the campus security office.

The Psychology building was then evacuated. An Army explosive disposal team, called from the Presidio by city police officers, disarmed and removed the bomb.

A similar drama was enacted earlier Friday in the Registrar's office where a bomb—constructed like the other one—was discovered on a desk about 3:30 a.m. by Carl Crawford, a campus police officer.

Crawford inspected the building after finding three unlocked doors in the Administration building.

Discovering the bomb, Craw-



Bear cans and alarm clocks were the components of the bomb.

Photo by S.F. Chronicle

Interview with

Alan Arkin

page 4



The delights at the Renaissance Pleasure Faire.
See story and pictures on page five.

Editorial

Decision on Smith, Carlos an injustice...

The American Olympic Committee has done a great injustice by sending home sprinters Tommie Smith and John Carlos for their arm raised demonstration during award ceremonies in Mexico City.

A representative of the U.S. Committee said he was "embarrassed" about the clenched-fist salute. He further said, "All of us are embarrassed. It makes our country look like the devil."

This probably isn't the first time you have been told and not the last to be sure Mr. Committeeman, but you are quite wrong in your assumptions. American sports fans should be very proud of the outstanding efforts of all the athletes representing this nation in Mexico City, including Smith and Carlos.

While no one could condone disrespect toward any nation in the brotherhood spirit of the Olympiad, it doesn't appear that these great runners exhibited any such intention.

"I represent black America and I am proud to be a black man and to have a gold medal", Smith said soon after the controversial presentation of that medal.

Pride is considered an all-important element in athletics. It is an ingredient that is necessary for athletic achievement. Without it, the participants in Mexico City would not be there.

The great success of the American athletic effort in the games has been due in a large degree to black athletes. Two such athletes have been sent home because they have a great deal of pride in themselves and their race.

Tommie Smith summed up the reasoning behind the protest most adequately in saying: "I thought in this way I could represent my people by letting them know I am proud to be a black man."

If our country looks like the devil to anyone—it is not because of the likes of Tommie Smith, but due to individuals that are much like those on our Olympic Committee.

Gerard Sirocky
Sports Editor

Idle thoughts

The only reason for kicking ROTC off campus is that it would be a symbolic protest against the war in Vietnam.

* * *

The proposed State College-University of California merger will allow Governor Ronald Reagan to put all his "bad" eggs in one basket.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Today as I walked home from SF State I was approached by a group of youths. "Hey Man," said one, "you got any money?"

"Sure," I said, "enough to make it on why?"

"Like why don't you loan me some?"

I kind of laughed it off and kept walking. The youths followed.

"Hey Man," one shouted, "don't walk away like that."

Immediately after that remark a dirt clod landed in front of me and others followed hitting my legs and my back. Bulbs, weeds, tin cans, and more dirt, apparently whatever was handy including the epithet "Pig" were hurled at me.

It's been my observation that the pigs generally hide behind their uniform and badge, or go in groups. They hang on the corners in superior force and wait for some stud to blunder by who they can hassle. Preferably somebody with one arm tied up by carrying groceries or, in my case, books.

One other fact in the case: I'm white, they were black. They know the peaceful demonstrations have ended. They are told the time for violence has come. It is my feeling this should be directed violence. Violence to underscore the problem, to forcefully make a change. Not un-directed violence against any and everything white.

The thing about this incident is that the frightening question keeps coming into my mind: What if Robert Kennedy had been hassled by Negroes blowing steam while he was in college? Not once, but every time he turned around? He was white, rich, from a powerful family. In short he had everything these Negroes today were against and thought they were striking at in me.

Stan Brin

"There are men in the world who derive as stern an exaltation from the proximity of disaster and ruin as others from success"—Sir Winston Churchill

A southern drawl cuts through the madness, "I do declare we've got some free speech freaks here."

Sent Elsewhere

Asked a policeman how many were here. He was very cordial but sent me elsewhere for the information.

Now up near the front the crowd is silent waiting for the

The man just goes on and on

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pus, Art Beeghly; Science, John Leighty; and Arts, Bruce Camp-

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Roberto Kaffke

Spring semester 'streamlined registration' set Wednesday

"Streamlined registration" for the spring semester will begin Wednesday, Oct. 30, when students pick up their fee cards on the lawn area near the Library.

Each student attending school now will receive an envelope containing a fee card with his name on it and two mailing envelopes—one addressed to the Cashier's Office and the other to the student's home address.

The envelope, fee card and check or money order for the amount of full-time fees can be

mailed or brought to the Cashier's Office.

Approximately two weeks after his fees have been paid, each student will receive a registration and student activity card and six class-admit cards—all in his name. The registration card will replace the present AS activity card.

Fee card pick-up will last about two weeks. Cards may be picked up between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Fees may be paid in advance, through December 30.

In his 10 year on-and-off association with the college, Kaffke's activities have done nothing to soothe establishment nerves. He began as a student leader in 1960 and has since gone to Cuba illegally, worked with the guerrilla movements of Guatemala and Nicaragua, written reports of Latin American politics for Ramparts Magazine and taught an occasional class in the California school system when he was between revolutionary movements.

Deported

He has been arrested and deported by the Canadian and Nicaraguan governments; been made an honorary member of the Nicaraguan guerrilla forces and the SF State student body; suspects he is on the death list of Cuban exiles, the Nicaraguan government and others.

—

Kaffke's activities are not normal professorial pursuits, but they certainly give him a practical understanding of guerrilla warfare.

"A lot of people misunderstood my class last spring," he said. "I don't believe in violence and I don't teach it. I happen to believe that, historically, violence is inevitable, but my students aren't really interested in that approach," Kaffke said. "They've tried confronting cops and getting beaten up, and they came to my class looking for other answers."

Kaffke says he is convinced people were frequently "planted" in his classroom to report on class activities last semester.

Kaffke has no idea why his fall class was dropped by EC.

"I phoned the college to say I would be out of town until the first week of classes," he said, "and they told me, fine, they would take care of the registration problems for me. Then when I got here they told me my class was cancelled."

Against Re-hiring

EC explained it adopted a policy of course evaluation over the summer, and the evaluating committee decided against re-hiring Kaffke. William Talcott, a committee member, stressed the decision was made independently of outside influences.

"I will just say that we didn't think Mr. Kaffke's relations with us in the past were always in the best interests of EC," Talcott said.

In spite of EC, Kaffke is still teaching his class, which he describes as "an academic investigation of revolutions—sort of a round-table bull session." The

first lecture was at the Ecumenical house and the class now hopes to meet on Thursday evenings in the Redwood Room.

Kaffke is short, slight, and seems almost meek. He wears his curly dark hair short and answers questions candidly, with none of the impassioned rhetoric often associated with ideologists.

Kaffke, 39, was born in San Francisco. His father was German his mother Nicaraguan. Kaffke started college after a stint in the military but his activities "centered around fraternities, sports and art."

Kaffke's activities also have included a short bout in professional boxing, studies at the SF Art Institute and work with the Fair Play For Cuba group.

He first saw Cuba in 1962 when he and 11 other SF State students braved a possible \$5,000 fine and five-year imprisonment to make an illegal trip.

"After I saw Cuba, and how much better the Cuban people lived than did Latin American people, revolution began to make sense to me," he said.

Kaffke then began his own revolutionary activities in Guatemala, making contact with guerrilla troops.

No Gun

He traveled as a journalist—he has never fought with a gun. In Dec. 1963, Kaffke was captured and tortured for three days in a Nicaraguan prison, but his American passport got him released. The Nicaraguans marked his passport "deported," then escorted him to the border and told him not to come back or he would be shot.

But Kaffke says he will go back. First, "because it is hard

for me to get a job here." Second, "because I believe in my cause."

"I am a revolutionary," he said, "but a Latin American revolutionary. I don't support revolution in the United States because I don't think it will work. That's why I don't consider groups like SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) or Progressive Labor Party to be revolutionary—they're ineffective."

Power

"A revolution," Kaffke said, "does not mean throwing a bomb at a building or confronting a cop. It means getting into a position of power by any means—by internal pressure, military coup, or violence."

In Latin America, Kaffke considers the Third World Liberation Front and the Che Guevara-type guerrilla forces effective revolutionaries. In the U.S., he says, a leftist third party "might be more successful than classic revolution."

What is life like to a man who has given up family and normal living for a principle?

"It is lonely, very lonely," he said. "You can't take the revolution to bed with you. It is cold. Nobody knows where you are, nobody cares when you die. But, if you are a true revolutionary, the revolution is your life."

"I don't think much about things like that," Kaffke said. "I don't expect to be around too much longer, anyway."

"You know, when so many people want to see me dead, it's just a matter of time until somebody kills me."

"Well, at least when I go, I won't be just sitting around..."



Everybody into the pool . . .

New Bayview pool fills area's recreation need

By Ted Rabinowitch

Hidden in the midst of the industrial section of the Hunter's Point-Bayview district lies a new outdoor swimming pool.

The pool was built through an agreement by Mayor Joseph Alioto and Warner Brothers Film Studio.

The film company recently used San Francisco as a location to film "Bullit." To "repay" the city, Warner Brothers donated \$25,000.

The pool, according to an Alioto aide, "fulfills a recreation need in an area virtually neglected for years."

Allen Gives

Comedian Woody Allen contributed \$5,000 toward the pool, and proceeds from the premiere of "Bullit," starring Steve McQueen, will be given to the pool fund.

Cahill Construction Company built the pool at cost, and West-

inghouse Corporation donated overhead lighting.

The pool, located inside Bayview Playground, cost \$150,000, or half the normal cost for a comparable facility.

The pool opened nearly three months ago "and has been extremely popular," say spokesmen. Average attendance is 5,000 to 6,000 persons a day on weekends.

Entry fee is five cents for persons under 18, and 25 for all others. For 15 cents, a towel and swimming trunks can be rented.

Another Needed

But, say spokesmen for the mayor, "another pool is needed in the northern section of the same district." The new one is already overcrowded on weekends, and lifeguards fear that a child might drown and not be noticed.

A bond for the construction of another pool will be on the ballot in November.

Pass-no pass grade policy in effect next spring

San Francisco State's Academic Senate, after thoroughly examining the matter of grades last spring, has announced a "pass/no report" option policy for grading to be effective next spring.

The proposal provides for a choice between receiving letter grades and receiving a "pass/no report" grade, with the choice to be made by department heads, instructors and students.

Each academic department will issue a policy statement announcing the amount of "pass/no report" work a student may take to satisfy major, minor or credential requirements in a department.

That is, the head of an aca-

demic department can arbitrarily decide that one must receive letter grades and close the door to the "pass/no report" policy.

Can Negotiate

On the other hand, one is free to negotiate with the teacher of the individual elective class on the matter of "pass/no report" (if the teacher wishes to adopt that policy, rather than letter grades).

Negotiations between student and teacher are individual, and are not conducted on a class basis.

"Pass," if one opts for the "pass/no report" system, means whatever the student and teacher agree on. It will appear on the re-

cords as "P," and will indicate units completed toward graduation. It will not be computed in grade point averages, nor will it be translatable to letter symbols.

A "no report" grade, which would appear on the records as "N.R." would not be considered units attempted.

Limit Set

There is a limit to how many units one can take under the "pass/no report" system. Those with 29 or fewer units may take no more than 45 units on the "pass/no report" system, and students completing 59 or fewer units at San Francisco State may count for graduation no more than half on the "pass/no report."

Finally, the machinery to set this policy in motion must operate as follows: during the first week of instruction the teacher will announce his individual grading policy. If he gives the student the choice of receiving a letter grade or the "pass/no report" grade, then the student must declare his option in writing to the teacher on or before the last day of dropping a course. And, after a course is completed, no change of grading will be allowed.

All of this is on an experimental basis, according to Senate officials. The program will last two years, and will be reviewed by the Academic Senate at the end of the trial period.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ALAN ARKIN

By Bruce Campbell

To ask Alan Arkin a serious question is to make him wince and perhaps wonder if you actually are that stupid. As you wait expectantly, one of Arkin's eyebrows raises with disbelief. His lips twitch with irritation.

"Well, uh . . . what do you think?" he counters, his voice strained with sarcasm.

If pressed for an answer to a ponderous question, Arkin rolls his dark eyes and deadpans:

"I always agree with everyone unless they're in error."

Sitting in his Mark Hopkins suite, Arkin looks the physical metaphor of nonchalance in his green slacks, loose tie and white shirt with rolled sleeves. The screen animation of his face remains dormant as he almost

painfully explains his new film, "The Heart is a Lonely Hunter."

A 'Peyton Place'

"We realized the film could've been another 'Peyton Place,'" he murmurs, "and so we were very careful about sentimentality."

In the screen adaptation of Carson McCuller's novel, Arkin portrays the deafmute John Singer (he learned elementary sign language for the role), adding one more notch to a long career of method acting.

"Sure, I consider myself a method actor," he says with a trace of pride. "That's opposed to a studio actor. A studio actor belongs on a psychiatrist's couch."

Who are your favorite actors?

"All of my favorites are dead,

unfortunately. But I admire Michel Simon who played in 'The Two of Us'."

Challenge

At 33, Arkin feels that his role in "Hunter" was the most challenging of his career—and the most satisfying. Most actors refused to consider the role, and the script was written several years ago. Arkin, who took a special interest in the film, had to take a cut in salary before anyone would produce it.

Arkin unabashedly considers his role "the climax of my career to date."

Do you think the film will be a success?

"I really don't think it is going to have that much impact on most audiences. But then, Mike Nichols cried his eyes out when he saw it . . . and I don't consider the film sentimental."

The movie was filmed, of all places, in Selma, Alabama—a former focal point of racial hatred.

'No Character'

"It wasn't my idea to go to Selma," Arkin quickly assures. "The town is totally without character or culture, and the people have an irritating over-eager desire to know you, like it's their business."

Did the Negro cast encounter any trouble?

"Hell, we came to make a movie there, not to integrate the place."

Born in New York and raised in Los Angeles, motion pictures are a relatively recent happening for Arkin.

"Right now I'm wallowing in films," he says.

Before his film career, Arkin had a short and brilliant career on Broadway, performing in "Enter Laughing" and "Luv" (where he met and married actress Barbara Dana).

Fiction Writer

Arkin writes short stories (mostly science fiction), plays the piano, guitar, fife and has written more than 100 folk songs. When buttonholed for a few of his song titles, Arkin is extravagantly modest:

"They're nothing important, nothing anybody's ever heard of."

On television Arkin starred in the black comedy, "The Love Song of Barney Klempski," and made his film debut in "The Russians are Coming, The Russians are Coming," where he became a box office success as the fatalistic leader of a Soviet submarine landing party.

Arkin possesses a kind of anti-intellectual frankness regarding his role. Asked if he considers John Singer as symbolic of the South, Arkin fumes:

"Absolutely not . . . the bad director tries to bring in obvious symbolisms—it robs the actor of emotional involvement."

Arkin admits to walking out of this year's New York film festival: "It was horrible."

Was there any particular motif for blacks in the film?

"Nothing extraordinary," he says, perhaps smelling an unwanted symbolism. "I'm sick of looking at Negroes as Negroes—they're people like anyone else, and that's all."

Spanish Harlem

Arkin just finished shooting "Popi," a film about Spanish Harlem, located in New York City. In January he'll begin filming



During a hectic scene, Alan Arkin forces Cicely Tyson into her father's office during the film "The Heart is a Lonely Hunter."

ing "Catch-22" in Mexico with Mike Nichols directing. Arkin, naturally, will play the role of Yossarian.

"The character of Yossarian concerns paranoia," he smiles, "or the natural desire for a man to stay alive."

Following the example of other actors, Arkin is active in politics.

"I campaigned for McCarthy but I never thought he was going to win. His appeal, I think, is in the people supporting him, not

the candidate . . . we've got to somehow keep this basic support alive."

But Arkin feels he'll probably vote for Humphrey. "I hate him, but I absolutely loathe and despise Nixon and Wallace."

Does Arkin consider himself presidential timber?

"Why not?" he grins. "I know more than George Wallace, I have more integrity than Nixon and I can act better than Reagan."

Counterpoint

Grace Slick's haunting tale of love

Steve Toomajian

of the erratic albums issued before the guitarist's recent death, the arrangements here (by Don Sebesky) are discreetly adapted to Wes' joyful, romping style. In addition to the very fast tunes there are several ballads which exhibit Montgomery's overall ability on his instrument.

David Crosby's "Triad" is sung by Gracie with haunting effectiveness. It's a love song that breaks all the rules—it's about three people, not two.

"The House at Pooneil Corners" is as musically-lyrically brilliant in a more powerful way. The song describes the end of the world, "The Bomb," or whatever you wish to call it, and is set up by a fittingly violent off-beat riff from which the catastrophe unfolds. The lyrics are extremely bitter and sarcastic in their comment on human idiocy and insensitivity.

WES MONTGOMERY—Down here on the Ground (A&M) —Unlike some

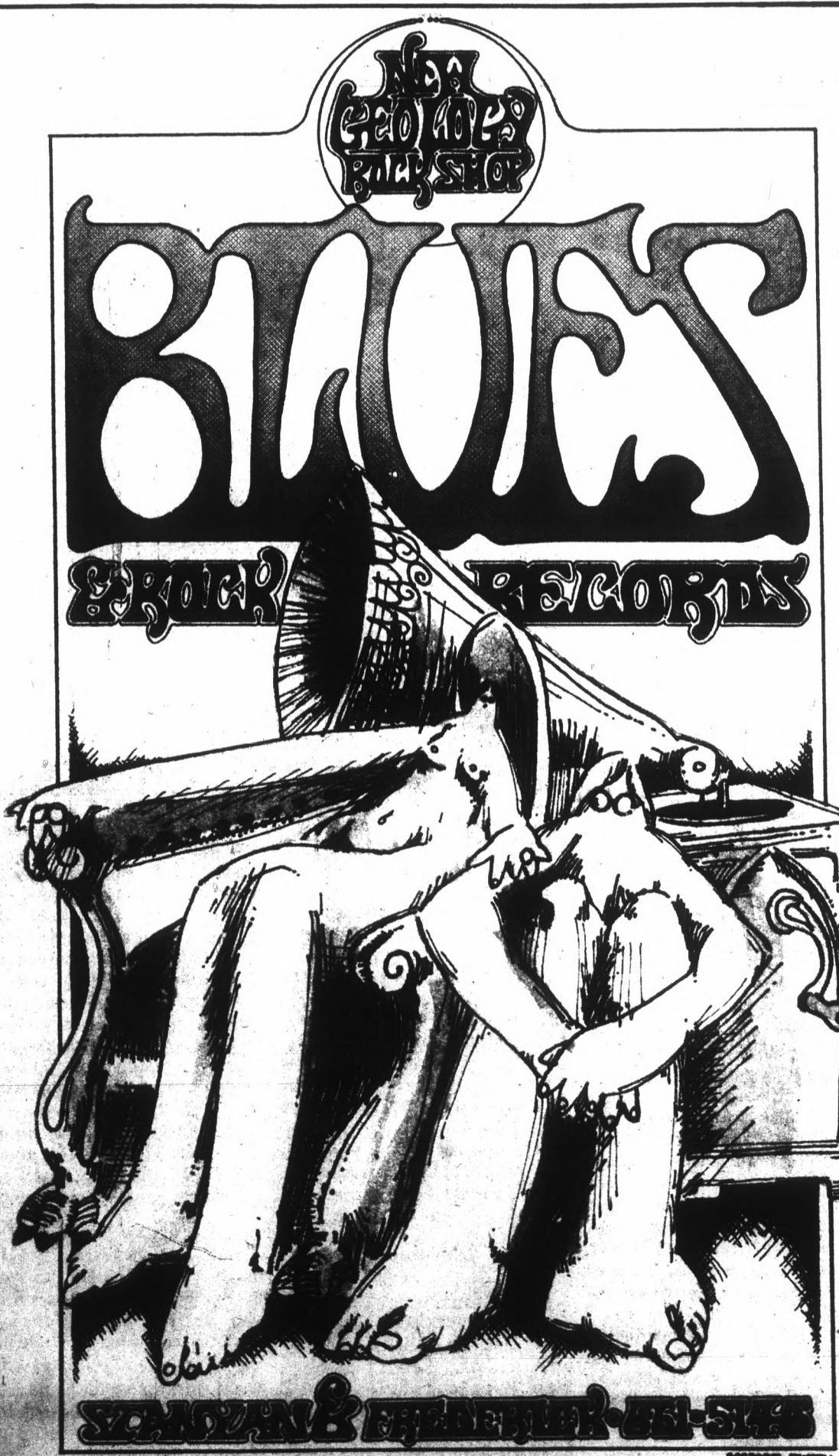
able. All San Francisco rock fans should pick up on it, if only to learn where the roots came from. Son House is one of the few living masters of the country blues. He's been to a lot of places in his long life, and he has many stories to tell. He plays a whiny, steel-stringed guitar, sings with a hard, strained voice, and doesn't mess around.

DUKE ELLINGTON—... And His Mother Called Him Bill (RCA) —This is Duke's loving, living tribute to his late compatriot, composer-arranger Billy Strayhorn. As with so many of Duke's albums, this certainly will stand up to the test of time. Duke, Johnny Hodges, Cat Anderson, Clark Terry and Cootie Williams take some fine solos.

Melody, harmony, rhythm, orchestration, improvisation . . . it's all here in a way no other band can play. Another "must" record.



A moment before Cicely's husband is beaten by resident rednecks, Arkin is coaxed from his shell by Sondra Locke, who makes her debut in this film.





'Come to the faire...'

"Buy my portfolios of romance, ten prints for fifty cents. What a small price to pay for romance . . ."

Sun streaming through gold of leaves and green, straw between the toes. Flags hanging from trees . . . and a hundred thousand people, or so it seems, sweeping the earth in wine velvets, silks and skirts.

This is the Renaissance Pleasure Faire and Ha'Penny Market. A forest of five hundred years ago, filled with the sound of cymbals, bagpipes and flutes, spread round with straw for the feet, and hung with flags for the eyes.

Imagine Nottingham, a fair assembled in old Sherwood Forest, and walk gently between the trees, lifting your skirt above your ankle be you lady or dame, and brushing your tunic away from boughs of green be you gentleman or duke. You have left the city behind. This is 1400 and you have come to the fair . . .

On Ye Ale Garden Stage sways a lady in white mists and nets, with gold silk sleeves, singing to the fine people seated before her.

The leaves and straw are cool, her voice fair; her hair shakes gently. A hundred and more twig-twined booths stretch away in all directions.

Around the bend, a small pony stands bedecked with ribbons and a circlet of flowers. An elf child runs up to pat his nose and a lady in long robes caresses his neck.

You turn, and the songs of vendors chanting and singing their wares lead you away . . .

"Pretty for your lady, pretty for your lord, pretty for yourself. Buy my magic beads, buy my magic beads. Magic beads, magic beads, pretty, pretty, pretty . . ."

The voices are incredibly beautiful, rising in clear notes through the trees. A young girl carries her beads on a bamboo frame fitted across her shoulders.

Dozens of vendors wander among the booths near her. Some wear tunics, some brocade jackets, felt hats, tights, or jester's dress. The ladies' dresses plunge; their necklines dip and curve; their bosoms jostle as they walk, and their hair, piled high on their heads or curling in wisps to their waists, shines in the sun.

"Diamond bags. Beautiful bags. Bags for day . . . bags for night . . . bags for evening. Diamond bags. Ladies bags."

Couples old and young walk along in long dress and costume, gnawing on limbs of roast chicken, sipping at mulled wine, mead or ale.

The food booths abound round here. The smells and roasting smoke rise slowly in the air. Your mouth waters.

"Cheesus saves!" and "Cheese you!" a young man cries of his wares, as he perches on a stand above the cheese and sausage booth. The mulled wine vendors egg him on and ye olde dispute rages as a smiling crowd gathers. It is all in jest, but all enjoy the jest, and the cheese flows as the people pay their pence, and partake.

A thin man with a thousand hats on his head (actually only twenty or so) walks by and gives a sad, little smile with a shake of his head.

Round by the Baron of Beef and Limb of Fowl-cooking pit, they sell scones and fresh, hot meat pies. The children search to find the lemonyde as their older folk sip of the brew.

Priests in brown robes wander through, and near the gate high above stands one huge priest with

a leg of beef slung over his shoulder for a tidbit. Disbelieving folk snap his picture.

Lords And Ladies

Ladies and maids spread their long skirts about them in the sun as they sink to the straw-covered hillside by the archery range or seat themselves on bales of hay along the paths with their lords to consume their boughten goods.

Further away up the forest, the scents of good and luscious eating things thin, and one can more easily gaze upon the booths with their other wares and goods.

Witches and sorcerers sit at their tables, draped in veils, waiting to read palms or set out the tarot cards.

One black-gowned witch sits cross-legged in a tree bough, swaying and nodding to the belly-dancer's song further off.

Here, the witches sell love potions, amulets and herbs for small pence, carefully tucking each purchase in a small cloth pouch, hung with a gold string about the neck for safe-carrying. Many children gleefully wander about with three or four of the tiny pouches swinging before them.

Spicy Fragrance

In other booths, striped candles of all shades fill the air with their spicy fragrance. Huge coffee-urn-sized ones hang in leather straps from the roof frames, like lanterns.

Leather rings and purses, circlets of flowers, jesters' hats, precious stones, stained glass, frankincense and myrrh one may buy among the many booths.

Rose buds, orange buds, and patchouli (an East Indian Herb) are laid out for sale beside the tarot cards and palm readings.

Near the gate, booths of fine pottery abound. The goblets of mustard and deep smoke-colored clay slip into the hand in polished smoothness. It is hard to put them down.

Further down in the dell, a fine lady sits by her tree trunk in a green velvet gown, cloistered among stuffed stars, suns, and

Text by Carol Corville

Photos by Lou de la Torre

with new necklace, ring, and hat, pipe between the lips and puppet on the hand. Many do.

The forest is a kaleidoscope of color and odd, wondrous-shaped things.

It is impossible to enter without being overwhelmed and difficult to leave without a heavy sigh.

But though one might not wish to stay forever, there is next weekend left for a short visit at least. Admission for adults is \$2.75, children 12 and under \$1.00, including bus shuttle to the fairgrounds from the Marin Civic Center parking lot.

Enter 11 a.m. til 6:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 26 and 27. Come in costume and carry a basket. 'Tis hard to resist the fair.



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★ OVER 500 SWINGIN' SINGLES
(Unmarried, 21-35 ONLY)

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CLASSIFIEDS

Intellectual masses for Nixon.
Dum-dums for Humphrey.



Individual help is given students in the bi-lingual classes.

Elementary school children (photo below)—the grassroots of bi-lingual training.



★ 5 NIGHTS ONLY! ★
★ OCT. 25, 26, 31, NOV. 1 & 2 ★
"DARK OF THE MOON" by Richardson & Berney
CURTAIN - 8:30 p.m. ★
CENTER: 2.50 / SIDE: 2.00 ★
MAIN THEATRE
Res. (Noon-4): 585-7174
SCHOOL OF CREATIVE ARTS

English language, scanty teaching facilities, high dropout rate—the top Mission problems

A brown-skinned man in his late 40's approaches a microphone and struggles in English to voice an objection to the convention floor. Sympathetically the chairman interjects in Spanish, "Please, sir, speak in your own language. We have a translator."

A bronze-skinned youngster sitting in his overcrowded and physically deteriorating classroom is baffled by the word "mother."

The city's Mission District continues to ponder the agonizing problem of language—greatest in the area of education.

The English language to a community which is roughly 50 percent Spanish-speaking is a major problem.

In the Mission, the problem is compounded by the lack of quality instructors and facilities.

Dropouts

Sal Cordova, chairman of the United Mission Organization, works closely with San Francisco Board of Education, and cites a 72 percent drop-out rate in the Mission District as compared to a 51 percent state wide rate.

"Most of our Spanish-speaking kids are turned off at second grade because they get a



Problem discussed.

failure image. Consequently, not having the potential, they drop out mentally at fourth grade," Cordova said.

"In fact, less than eight percent of the Spanish-speaking children go to college."

The passage of Assembly Bill 51 in the State legislature in May, 1966, opened the door for bi-lingual education in the Mission District, Cordova believes.

Bi-Lingual Program

Currently, the pilot bi-lingual program incorporates 7,000 grade school children, 2,500 junior high, 2,500 senior high and 5,000 adults.

At Hawthorne Elementary School the program, English as a Second Language (ESL), "gives children a basic understanding of everyday conversational English," researcher-teacher Cecil Stelmn said.

The child is taught concepts in his native tongue, and then is taught to say them in both languages.

"We give a child a sense of importance and self-identity. We help them see themselves as people of value," Stelmn said.

Peter Gonzales, vice-principal

The problem among the high schools is the same—not enough personnel and facilities.

Mission High School is also overcrowded with nearly 4,000 students.

Refel Cons, a former Mission High instructor now head counselor at Samuel Gompers High School, stresses, "Mission is just too big."

No Program

"In fact, for a school Mission's size, there isn't a bi-lingual program at all."

The most successful efforts in bi-lingual education are being made with the community's adults.

Mission High School's adult ESL program has "had a tremendous turnout," according to Victor Torres, registrar.

"We have 13 English classes all filled," Torres said.

"We normally graduate 100 to 130 students each semester, of which 10 percent go on to college."

Torres contends that Spanish-speaking people are "eager to learn English for economic and social reasons."

"However, we are overcrowded with class loads reaching 35 students," Torres said. "In fact, we bring the classes to the neighborhoods—in basements, church halls, back rooms, pool rooms, or whatever we can get."

More Money'

The State Adult Opportunity Center provides bi-lingual education for employment purposes.

According to Juan Sagastume, an employment counselor, his department provides English training at John Adams School for 150 adults "so they can communicate with employers, fill out applications, and learn the terminology of their field."

"Our main objective through bi-lingual education is to get an adult a job with a little more money," Sagastume said. "One of our trainees climbed from a \$350 a month busboy job to a \$700 a month bookkeeping position."

Photos and Story
By John Gonzales



Goals of the adult-education English class include better jobs, self-satisfaction.

Lecture series dying: funds, interest fade

The College Lecture Series, which presented Benjamin Spock earlier this semester, is dying because of lack of funds and lack of student interest.

The series has been budgeted for \$1,600 from the Associated Students this year. Four years ago the program had a \$5,000 budget.

AS President Russell Bass said the money formerly allocated to the series is being used in different areas now.

"The money is going into things (like community action programs) which fit the specific objectives of the Associated Students," Bass said.

Two speakers have already been presented by the Lecture Series this semester, and two more are scheduled.

Jerald Combs, associate Professor of history and series director, plans to ask the AS Legislature for more money if the next series speaker, black author John Oliver Killens, draws a big enough crowd on Nov. 7.

While the famous baby doctor and anti-draft apostle Dr. Spock drew an overflow crowd in the Main Auditorium, the most recent speaker—Fitzroy MacLean—attracted just 80 people.

Combs said he has asked Bass to appoint a student administrator for the Lecture Series, so Combs would have some help in selecting and securing speakers.

Bass has not appointed a student administrator. He said no

Free Art Event

Sunday Oct. 27 6-9 p.m.

Creative Art Guild: dance
The Lamb: sing
Odors, sounds and dimensional forms

1336 Grant Ave., S.F.



Computers: 'greatest invention since wheel'

Man was able to cope with the wheel, and if the efforts of Dr. R. Gene Geisler of SF State's political science department are successful, man will manage equally well with the computer.

"It's the greatest invention since the wheel and will have a greater influence upon mankind," avers the tanned, gray-haired professor.

But like most innovations the computer has met resistance. "Surprisingly, I find hostility to the computer in the academic community," said Dr. Geisler, smiling. "But it is the scholar who has the most to gain from the computer."

Liberation

"The computer liberates you from all routine tasks. One student in one hour can do more with a computer than he could have done before in his entire lifetime," Geisler asserted.

Yet, Geisler claims, there is more to computer operation than the saving of time. "There soon will be two kinds of people—those who use the computer and those ruled by it. That's a little harsh, but it will be that way someday."

"My doctoral dissertation took six months using my desk calculator. I could do the same work today in fifteen minutes."

Because of imminent "computer power," Dr. Geisler feels the academic community should have a greater role in computer use:

Important

"We've been letting people with shoe clerk perceptions operate computers and rule our lives. I think that this piece of equipment is extremely important for our civilization. I want to see a lot of people involved who have lots of different backgrounds and lots of different values. I want to make sure that however this thing is used, it is used roughly the way we think it ought to be."

Geisler directs several computer oriented programs at SF State in his efforts "to make the computer as relevant to the academic community as it is to the business world."

New Network

This year he established Pilot Regional Educational Computer Network here. He also is SF State's representative with inter-University Consortium for Political Research, an organization

which supplies computer research readable data to its members. He also participates in a program of experimental classes designed to teach computer operation to students.

Pilot Regional Educational Computer Network began in July with the aid of a \$35,000 National Science Foundation grant. The project is expected to last only for this school year, but Dr. Geisler has hopes for a "similar program on a permanent basis. Participating in the experiment are most departments concerned with social and natural science.

The network allows faculty and students of the departments to use a third generation computer, an IBM 360-67 at Stanford University. The project was originated at Stanford and involves other colleges besides SF State. Each college pays for use of the computer—a cost of \$620 an hour.

"We're very backward here," the professor said. "This is just the beginning. Where it's all going to go, we haven't a clue right now, but it's getting bigger and you just have to go along with it."

Tiny Thailand suffers Viet war repercussion

Thailand, a small, peaceful country in Southeast Asia, is experiencing repercussions from the war in Vietnam, according to Peace Corps volunteers.

Having recently returned from Thailand, SF State graduate Marilyn Stenger and UC Berkeley graduate Peter Monpalbano said the influence of Ho Chi Minh's followers and American troops is "menacing Thailand's way of life."

"The North Vietnamese and Laotians move in, kill a few people, then leave," Monpalbano said. "The Thais support five U.S. airbases in Thailand, which is their only protection."

Although the Thais want protection from the U.S. military, they dislike our presence in the country, he said.

Touchy Situation

"It's a touchy situation," Miss Stenger said. "The military doesn't have a feeling of understanding for the Thais, they just train people to fight. It's a culture clash."

Miss Stenger said that when the Thais see U.S. troops in their country, they immediately think the whole country has been occupied. She said she saw "our troops display roughness and abrasiveness with the Thais."

"There is a strong prejudice between the Thais and the hill tribesmen that were in my area," Monpalbano said. "The hill tribes are not Thai, but of Chinese origin, and were easily exploited by the Laotians and north Vietnamese to lean toward Ho Chi Minh's beliefs."

"This could be their way of convincing the U.S. that they need military help, I don't really know," Monpalbano said.

his place," said Monpalbano. "They are strong, organized and equipped possibly waiting for the right moment to launch a major attack—possibly when the

U.S. leaves Vietnam."

Invaders come into the village during the day and shoot a few people, scaring the villagers to accept their beliefs. Then indoctrination meetings are held, according to Monpalbano.

Teacher Shot

"They came to one village, tied up the school-master and marched him around the village in front of everybody, shot him and left," Monpalbano said.

Peace Corps members taught English to teen-agers under a strict system organized by the British.

The emphasis is to get teacher-training colleges for Thai adults who then could teach.

"The Peace Corps and the U.S. military didn't get along very well," Miss Stenger said. "We were all Americans, but our purpose for being there was to improve Thais with education and compassion. The military was not discreet."

Reds Active

Living in the barren northeast of Thailand where communists are active, Monpalbano never "witnessed any movement by them" but was repeatedly warned to hide by the villagers from possible attacks.

"There is a strong prejudice between the Thais and the hill tribesmen that were in my area," Monpalbano said. "The hill tribes are not Thai, but of Chinese origin, and were easily exploited by the Laotians and north Vietnamese to lean toward Ho Chi Minh's beliefs."

There are no real leading figures, "except for the daughter of an infamous leader who was killed. She is carrying on in his place," said Monpalbano.

SF State professor to challenge incumbent for congressional seat in San Mateo County

By Bob Forsberg

Urban Whitaker, professor of International Relations at SF State since 1954 and an outspoken Vietnam war critic, is running for Congress.

Whitaker is a thin man, not quite six feet tall, and wears horn-rimmed glasses. Bald on top and greying on the sides, Whitaker appears the stereotype of a college intellectual. He talks like a political pragmatist.

Whitaker, 44, speaks calmly, is relaxed, and unhesitatingly answers questions.

Whitaker has received presidential citations for service in World War II and the Korean War. He has served in the United Nations as a radio correspondent and as member of the board of directors of the UN Commission to Study Organization of Peace.

Whitaker, a Democrat, is running against Republican Paul McCloskey in San Mateo County.

Whitaker is running because he wants to make a change in the country's foreign policy.

"Less military and more political and economic approach to foreign policy" is needed, Whitaker claimed.

Whitaker also calls for an immediate cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam.

"I tell Mr. Humphrey that—for my part—I will continue vigorously to oppose this country's disastrous policies in Vietnam," Whitaker said.

"I will oppose the immoral and impractical bombing of Vietnam—even if such opposition costs me votes or costs me the election."

Whitaker urges support for the Humphrey-Muskie ticket because he fears that a Nixon administration will load the Supreme Court with "reactionary" men.

Richard Nixon will have to make "a deal" with Strom Thurmond and George Wallace to be elected, Whitaker said.

Whitaker claims a wide difference on issues with McCloskey, citing McCloskey's congressional records.

Claiming that McCloskey is neither a dove nor a liberal, Whitaker said the Republican "declared he was ready to vote for a declaration of war with North Korea (over the much publicized Pueblo incident)."

Whitaker believes that a "declaration of war would result in the deaths of the Pueblo crewmen rather than their release. I believe that it is always time to talk about and work toward peace."

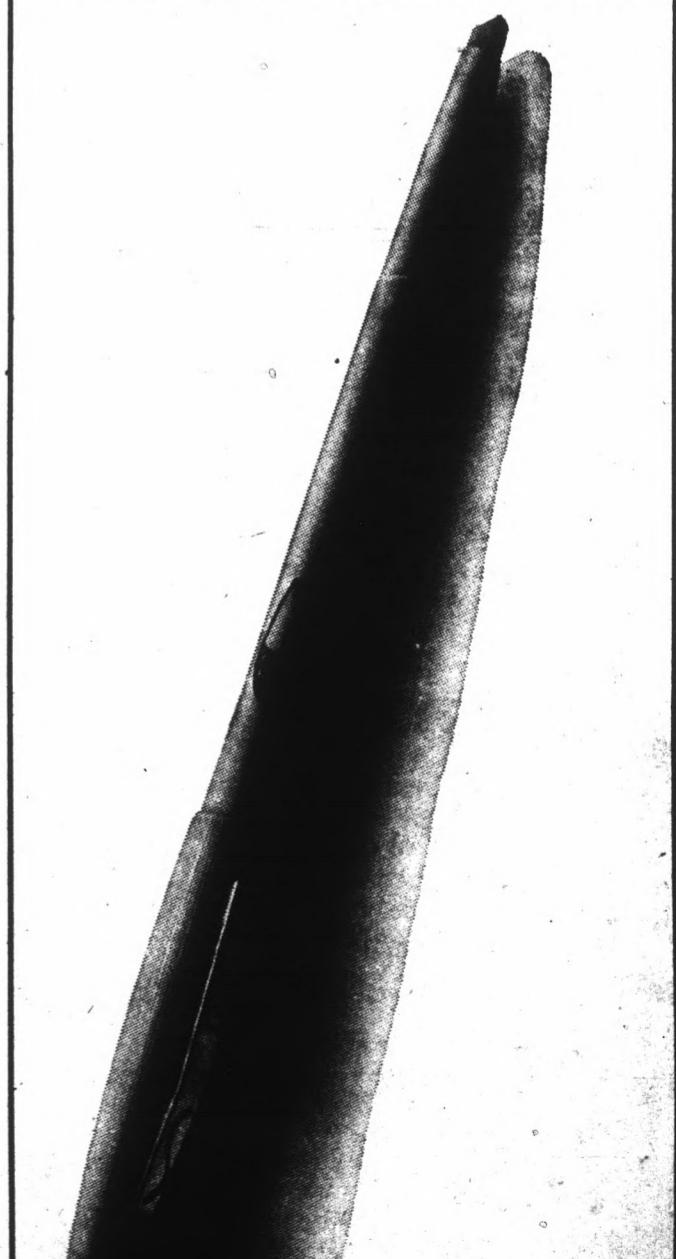
Regarding student revolutionaries, Whitaker believes "change can be made through the system



Urban Whitaker

and we have to try it. Anybody who is not a member of a political organization working actively to change the system doesn't have any right to revolt against it."

The Yellow-Billed Wordpicker doesn't write words. It helps you remember them.



BLACK STUDIES DEPT. NOW OFFICIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

at increasing communication, student-community contact, knowledge and social-political awareness.

• A black community press organized by students of black mass communications.

• An education campaign (drop-back-in-school drive) modeled on the methods of a voter registration drive.

• A bureau of black education could be established to coordinate aid available for black scholars, and to organize black teaching and textbooks.

• Central lectures intended for classroom courses could be offered in church halls so that community people might attend.

May Add Students

According to an informal report made last April, an addition of 300 students is projected for the program next year, with 1,000 to be registered by 1971, and 2,000 more by 1974-5. Hare proposes that new criteria for admission of students be developed by the Black Studies Department, to be used either in conjunction with or in place of the current criterion.

Before any courses can be offered through the new department, a formal proposal of this program must be submitted for

approval by the State College Board of Trustees. It must go through the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, the Instructional Policies Committee, the Academic Senate, the Office of Academic Affairs, the Trustees' Office and finally the Chancellor's office.

Ordinarily, a new program is tried out, and funded, through a college office. It is not made a department until after the necessary approvals have been obtained.

Reverse Order

The Black Studies Department was created in reverse order—it exists on the campus, but its pro-

gram has not yet been tried out or approved. It will have no funds until the official procedures are completed. Since it does not stem from any school office, the temporary program must be funded primarily by negotiating with all of the school offices.

So far, black studies has been funded primarily by donations.

Funding has been one of the department's biggest problems. It has been used both as a reason for and a justification for the time-consuming approval process.

Want Smooth Program

Administrators want to construct a program which will go smoothly through the Trustees' offices, and which will put black studies on an academic par with

other departments. The program's supporters contend that unnecessary technicalities and discussions are holding up progress, and that the debate among the faculty committees is creating an image of political insecurity to the outside community that is causing a lack of confidence among potential supporters.

On August 2, Vice-President Donald Garrity sent a memo to Dean of Academic Planning Gerard Friedrick (in the Chancellor's office), including Black Studies under the "proposed new programs" for 1969. These programs will be presented to the Trustees on October 23 and 24.



Nathan Hare

PHOENIX Bread & Butter

As a service to SF State students, the Phoenix will provide listings of jobs available through the college.

Students may inquire about the following jobs at the Placement Office, BSS 125 from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

LICENSED LAB TECHNICIAN needed for medical lab in Hunters Point. Mon. and Fri. nights for 4 hrs. each night. \$5/hr. #710-71

MAN NEEDED to teach wood sculpture, carpentry, ceramics (wheel and sculpture) to physically handicapped adults and young adults at a rehab center in the Marina. Must be able to work 8 hrs./day on Mon. and Fri. if qualified, other hrs. may be available. Art background and BA degree a must. \$2.00-\$3.00/hr.—negotiable. no. J110-6

GIRL NEEDED to teach weaving, creative stichery, knitting, etc. at rehab center near the Marina for physically handicapped adults and young adults. Must have background in art, degree preferred. Hrs. to be arranged. \$2.00-\$3.00/hr.—negotiable. no. J110-5

The Yellow-Billed Wordpicker is a marking pen that prints names, gleans words, and highlights them all in bright yellow. You don't use it to write down the words you have to remember. You use it to write over them.

The Yellow-Billed Wordpicker. It reminds you how smart you should be. And for 49c, you shouldn't have to be reminded to buy one.

Defense rallies, Gators tip Sac State 14-13; Conference titanic set with Lumberjacks

Sacramento State quarterback Lyle James made a pass at SF State's defense last week.

He got away with it once, so he tried it again; and again and again before the proud defenders decided he and his playmates had become a bit too offensive.

After James had attempted 49 passes, connecting on 31 for 288 yards and two touchdowns, the offended Gators ended his spree.

Two interceptions mercifully put James out of his pass-drunk misery and saved a 14-13 decision for coach Vic Rowen's Ga-

tors in a Cox Stadium encounter that bordered on the ridiculous.

SF State On Top

The win put the locals on top of the Far Western Conference with a 3-0 mark. They stand 4-1 overall. The loss dropped the Hornets out of title contention

with a 1-2 conference record, 3-2 on the season.

The scene is now set for the battle for first place this Saturday against Humboldt State in Arcata. The Lumberjacks (4-1) and a packed house will be awaiting the arrival of the Gators at 2 p.m. for their homecoming game.

Word is out that Lumberjack alumni from as far away as Eureka and Garberville will attend if they can get the day off from their tree-chopping duties.

No Laughing Matter

The Lumberjacks football team, though, is no laughing matter. In FWC play they dumped Sacramento, 20-13, and UC Davis last week, 29-8. Their only loss this year came at the hands of Univ. of Hawaii, 34-20, in a non-conference affair. They also chalked up 43-9 and 50-0 routs over Oregon Tech and Central Washington.

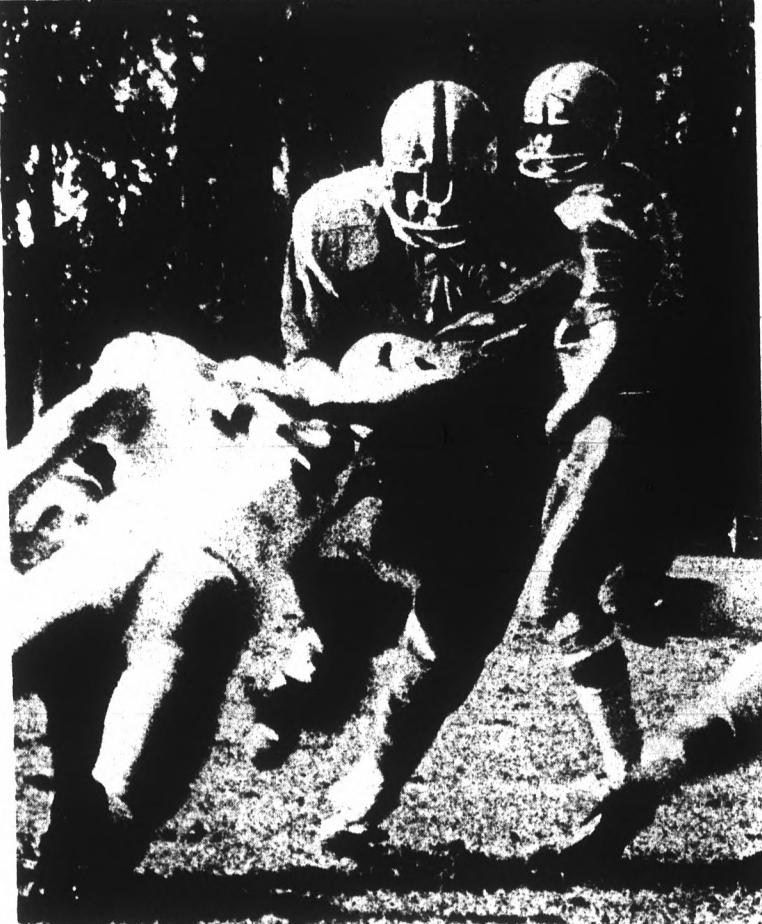
Leading the Lumberjack attack is mercurial all-FWC halfback John Burman. Gator fans might remember him as the blur that raced 100 yards with the opening kickoff in a 68-34 Gator win last year.

Burman, a 9.6. sprinter, led the FWC in kickoff returns in 1967 with a 33.0 yard average. He finished second in the final rushing statistics, picking up 791 yards in 161 carries. His 14 touchdowns were good enough for a second place finish in scoring, also.

Low Rushing Average

In three conference games, however, FWC teams totalled only 149 yards in 108 attempts for a 1.3 average per rush.

The Gators have had 10 touchdowns scored against them, only four as the result of an opponent driving on them for more than 50 yards. The rest of the opposition's scoring has come when the Gator offense gave up the ball inside their own 30-yard-line.



Glen Baker bursts into end zone for Gator's first score in 14-13 victory.

Photo by Dennis DeSilva



Bowing to his superiors, Hornet QB Lyle James doesn't look as ruffians Dan Sousa (L) and Ron Fassler close in.

Photo by Dennis DeSilva

World's top karate expert at 60

At age 60, Gogen Yamaguchi of Japan is the foremost karate expert in the world today.

Yamaguchi, founder and head of the worldwide Go-Ju Karate Association, visited SF State last week before overseeing the United States Go-Ju Karate championships, contested last weekend in San Francisco's Winterland.

Yamaguchi, whose long black hair and almost youthful countenance belie his age, has practiced karate since he was 12 and holds a tenth-degree black belt. He is the only person in the world with that distinction.

"I don't smoke, drink or eat meat," Yamaguchi said through his interpreter, Mel Kumagai, an SF State student. Instead, Yamaguchi concentrates his diet on "certain Japanese health foods."

He practices yoga, zen buddhism and is a shinto priest—all part of the "personal approach to my method of karate."

One of Yamaguchi's three sons, Gosei Yamaguchi, is a physical education instructor at SF State. The younger Yamaguchi heads a karate club here which his older brother organized in 1964.

Go-Ju Karate is described by its master as "radically different" from standard karate.

In Go-Ju, internal breathing is utilized "to harden the body," according to Yamaguchi. The method involves a complicated form of internal isometrics, or, the force of muscle against muscle.

The multi-talented Yamaguchi graduated with a law degree in 1932 from Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan, is a practicing chiropractor and an author.

Yamaguchi's autobiography now is being distributed in the United States, and "emphasizes the personal facets of my (karate) practice."

As a chiropractor, Yamaguchi primarily sets broken bones suffered by his students in their karate practice.

Yamaguchi, who believes "me-



Gogen Yamaguchi

ditation cures internal illnesses," rises daily at 4 a.m., practices shinto, zen buddhism and yoga for three hours, then spends the remainder of the day teaching his students—seven days a week.

Once yearly, Yamaguchi retreats to the mountains for a 10-week period. He practices karate forms and engages in "a communing with nature, including meditation."

Huge outcroppings of callused skin are evident on Yamaguchi's feet and elbows, the result of sitting for days in one position and leaping up and landing on wood and rocks.

Yamaguchi's formal black Japanese robes were embellished with the insignia of his family crest, a circled "X," and his foot-long hair symbolized "the old samurai (warrior, or ruling class) way."

Dr. Bernard Monetta
Optometrist

Eyes Examined

43 Stonestown
(3 Doors from Blum's)
LO 4-1339

By Joe DeLoach

If the SF State soccer team wins the Far Western Conference championship, the city of San Francisco should take partial credit for capturing the title.

Gator head coach Art Bridgeman said the city of San Francisco helps the local soccer club catch visiting teams by surprise.

"The opposition usually arrives in town a day before the game and the players of the visiting teams soon discover by nightfall that the city of San Francisco has more to offer, entertainment wise, than do the towns of Davis, Arcata and Chico," he said.

"In fact," Bridgeman said, "these country boys are so tired from the night before the game that SF State can usually defeat the opposition very handily."

Battle Of Giants

The battle of the soccer giants in the FWC takes place next

Wednesday at 2 p.m. when SF State hosts UC Davis. The victor will have undisputed position of first place and will be favored to capture the FWC crown.

Both the Gators and the Aggies are undefeated in league play.

SF State will depend on the scoring of Sal Troia, George Pieslak and Samir Kondil. The Gator defense is led by center halfback Otto Bos.

Coach Bridgeman said the Aggies have their strongest team ever this year. "They have two boys from Argentina who can shoot the eyes out of the net," the Gator head mentor commented.

Potential Champs

A soccer veteran Coach Bridgeman said the Gator varsity has all the ingredients of a championship team, with one glaring exception—fans.

"It is difficult for the players to be up for a contest when there is no support," the coach opined. "The reason why the home advantage is so great for many soccer teams is the enthusiastic support of the fans. "The players need support from the sidelines," the outspoken coach said.

Before the match with the Cal Aggies, the Gators travel to Cal State at Hayward this Saturday at 2 P.M. for a contest with the Pioneers.

In recent action, the SF State varsity lost to powerful University of San Francisco. The score was 4-0, but according to Coach Bridgeman, it was a moral victory for the underdog Gators.

"USF is stronger this year than their national championship team of two seasons ago," Coach Bridgeman commented. "The Dons are so strong that their junior varsity could give their varsity a good game."

WHERE THE GATORS MEET

Ed Creighton's

LAKE MERCED LODGE

4075 19th Ave

One block from the Doggie Diner

HAPPY HOUR

with 20¢ beer
Monday, Tuesday,
and Wednesday

4:00 to 6:30

584-1600

Pitcher

of Beer

\$1.50